PART X.—GLANDERS AND FARCY.

1. The Glanders and Farcy Act * has been extended to the following areas in the Bombay Presidency :—

(1) The City of Bombay (Government Resolution No. 4238, dated 6th August 1888, Judicial Department).

(2) The areas comprised within the cantonment limits of Poona and Kirkee and the Municipal limits of the Poona City and Suburban Board (Government Resolution No. 209, dated 14th January 1889, Judicial Department).

(3) The City of Násik (Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 7779, dated 20th November 1894).

(4) Town of Bándra (Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2529, dated 17th April 1895).

(5) Certain areas in the Ahmednagar District (Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 562, dated 22nd January 1896).

(6) (*a*) The Municipal and Cantonment areas of Karáchi and the Port of Karáchi.

(*b*) The Municipal and Cantonment areas of Hyderabad and Jacobabad.

(*c*) The rest of Sind (with the exception of Section 10).

(G. Ns. Nos. 6479, dated 18th November 1892, and Commissioner's Notification No. 5575, dated 17th November 1898, in the *Sind Official Gazette.*)

2. All the powers conferred by the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, on the Governor in Council as the Local Government of the Province of Sind have been delegated to the Commissioner in Sind. (G. R. No. 2089, dated 5th April 1893, J. D.)

3. The Government of India have issued the following instructions as regards the extension of the Glanders and Farcy Act :—

It is not advisable to extend the provisions of Section 10 of the Act to outlying tracts. But Section 3 gives Local Governments full power to except this section, and the Government of India are of opinion that, subject to this exception, it would be well to apply the provisions of the Act to the whole of every province. It would then be for each Local Government to determine how far the existing inspecting agency should be supplemented. Most provinces include among their staff a commissioned officer of the Civil Veterinary Department, and all such officers might well be appointed, not only Inspectors under Section 4, but also Veterinary Surgeons under Section 7. Commissioned officers of the Army Veterinary Department should also be similarly appointed, but

* Act XX of 1879 since repealed by Act XIII of 1899, which now contains the law on the subject.

their powers as Inspectors should be confined to the cantonments in which they serve or which they periodically visit on duty. It will perhaps be advisable also to appoint Inspectors under Section 4 who are not Veterinary Surgeons; but this point must be left to Local Governments, with the remark that the persons nominated should be responsible officers of some standing, as their powers under the Act would be considerable; and that they should be instructed, either by executive order, or, still better, by rule under Section 14, that they should in no case exercise their functions except when a Veterinary Surgeon under the Act is available within some moderate specified distance, since to move horses suspected of being diseased about the country in search of a Veterinary Surgeon would be both dangerous and oppressive. It would generally be possible to send a qualified Veterinary Surgeon to the seat of a local outbreak of disease.

(G. I., R. & A., No. 4-45-1, dated 16th March 1896; *vide* G. R. No. 5572, dated 17th July 1896.)

4. It has been decided that the Glanders and Farcy Act should be extended to all districts of the Presidency proper.

(2). All Commissioned Veterinary officers, whether of the Army Veterinary or Civil Veterinary Departments, should be appointed Veterinary practitioners *ex-officio*, and any Veterinary Graduate whom, not less than 5 years after the taking of his diploma, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, may recommend, may be so appointed.

(3). All persons appointed as Veterinary practitioners under the Act and all Veterinary graduates in the service of Government or of any Local Body not appointed practitioners should be made Inspectors under the Act.

(G. R. No. 5208, dated 12th August 1898.)

5. The areas within which Army Veterinary officers may be empowered to act as Inspectors under the Glanders and Farcy Act, have been extended by the Government of India to the area lying within a radius of 5 miles from each cantonment which they periodically visit on duty. (G. I., R. & A., No. 758-27-2, dated 18th May 1897; *vide* G. R. No. 4500, dated 15th June 1897.)

(2). The following scale of remuneration to Army Veterinary officers for performing duties under the Glanders and Farcy Act has been prescribed by the Government of India:—

(*a*) for an officer called on to attend at any place *within* the radius of 5 miles of his cantonment, the payment, by the Municipality or Local Body requiring his services, of a fee of Rs. 16, *plus* any expenses incurred in the destruction of any animal for each consultation irrespective of the number of horses examined; and

(*b*) in the case of an officer who is asked to proceed *beyond* the 5-mile limit, the payment by the authority concerned of a similar fee *plus* travelling and halting allowances on the scales admissible to Army Veterinary officers when visiting outstations in the ordinary course of their military duties, as laid down in paragraph 519, Army Regulations, India, Volume X, Part II, and paragraphs 823 and 824, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I.

In regard to (*a*), the fee of Rs. 16 will be payable to an officer for each centre at which he makes an examination. For example, should suspicious cases be reported from two or more serais or stages on a dâk line, a separate fee is admissible for the examination made at each place.

(G. I., R. & A., No. 14-130-2, dated 18th October 1898; *vide* G. R. No. 7999, dated 10th December 1898.)

6. Under Section 4 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, the appointment, suspension and dismissal of Inspectors rests solely with Government, and on the occurrence of a vacancy on the establishment employed in the city of Bombay, the Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, who controls the establishment, should submit his recommendations for the orders of Government. (G. R., J. D., No. 4645, dated 4th July 1896.)

7. The following rates of fees have been prescribed for non-official Veterinary practitioners appointed under Section 7 of the Glanders and Farcy Act in the City and Harbour of Bombay:—

(1) For cases arising in the City of Bombay—

Rs. 5 for an examination,

Rs. 10 for a visit.

(2) For cases arising in the harbour of Bombay, Rs. 30 for a visit, and 4 annas per head if the number of animals does not exceed 50 horses, and 8 annas per head if it exceeds 50 horses.

(3) Rs. 15 per hour or part of an hour for which the Veterinary practitioners have to wait in the docks or on shore before they can proceed to examine horses, provided they have to wait for more than an hour.

(G. Rs., J. D., Nos. 5873, dated 27th October 1888, and 1399, dated 6th March 1893.)

8. The Water Police on duty in the harbour of Bombay should consider it part of their duty to keep the Veterinary Inspector informed of the arrival of horses by sea. (G. R. No. 1386, dated 19th February 1897.)

9. The annual report on the working of the Glanders and Farcy Act in the city and harbour of Bombay should be submitted for the year ending 31st March, in order that it may be brought under review simultaneously with the annual report of the Civil Veterinary Department. The Principal,

Bombay Veterinary College, should forward a copy of this report to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, so as to reach his office not later than June 1st in each year, the information regarding the cost of the Department being furnished to him subsequently, if it is not available in time to admit of its being embodied in the report. (G. R. No. 6773, dated 28th August 1896.)

10. The Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, should address all communications in connection with the working of the Glanders and Farcy Act, direct to Government in the Revenue Department. (G. R., J. D., No. 4645, dated 4th July 1896.)